

DRAFT

Subchapter 2. *Smoke Management Guidelines*

Article 1. General Provisions

§80100. Purpose

These guidelines are to provide direction to air pollution districts in the regulation and control of agricultural burning in California. They are intended to provide for the continuation of agricultural burning as a resource management tool while minimizing smoke impacts on the public. The regulatory actions called for will also provide a degree of uniformity in considering burn decisions in the State.

§80101. Definitions.

- (a) "Agricultural burning" is defined in Health and Safety Code section 39011 as follows:
 - (1) "Agricultural burning" means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals, or open outdoor fires used in forest management, range improvement, or the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention.
 - (2) "Agricultural burning" also means open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purposes specified in subdivision (1).
 - (3) "Agricultural burning" also means open outdoor fires used in wildland vegetation management burning. Wildland vegetation management burning is the use of prescribed burning conducted by a public agency, or through a cooperative agreement or contract involving a public agency, to burn land predominantly covered with chaparral, trees, grass, or standing brush. Prescribed burning is the planned application of fire to vegetation to achieve any specific objective on lands selected in advance of that application. The planned application of fire may also include natural or accidental ignition.
- (b) "Agricultural Burning Guidelines" are these Smoke Management Guidelines.
- (c) "APCD/AQMD" or "district" means an air pollution control district or an air quality management district created or continued in existence pursuant to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 43100 et seq.
- (d) "Air quality" means the characteristics of the ambient air as indicated by concentrations of the six criteria air pollutants for which national and State standards have been established pursuant to section 108 and 109 of the federal

DRAFT

Clean Air Act [i.e., particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide and lead], by State air quality standards, and by visibility in mandatory Federal Class I areas, as specified pursuant to section 169A of the federal Clean Air Act.

- (e) “Allocation System” means a system defined by districts in their smoke management program that limits the amounts, timing, and locations of burning in order to minimize smoke impacts.
- (f) “Ambient air” means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.
- (g) “ARB” or “state board” means the Air Resources Board.
- (h) “Burn plan” means an operational plan for managing a specific fire to achieve resource benefits and specific management objectives. The plan includes at a minimum the project objective, fire prescription (including smoke management components), personnel, organization, and equipment.
- (i) “Burn project” means an active or planned prescribed burn or a wildland fire.
- (j) “Class I Area” means a mandatory visibility area designated pursuant to Section 169A of the federal Clean Air Act.
- (k) “Designated agency” means any agency designated by the Air Resources Board as having authority to issue agricultural burning permits. The U.S. Forest Service and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) are so designated within their respective areas of jurisdiction.
- (l) “Duff” means forest floor material consisting of decomposing needles, leaves, twigs, bark, and other natural materials.
- (m) “Fire protection agency” means any agency with the responsibility and authority to protect people, property, and the environment from fire, and having jurisdiction within a district or region.
- (n) “Forest management burning” means the use of open fires, as part of a forest management practice, to remove forest debris or for forest management practices which include timber operations, silvicultural practices or forest protection practices.
- (o) “Land manager” means any federal, state, local or private entity that administers, directs, oversees or controls the use of public or private land, including the application of fire to the land.

DRAFT

- (p) “National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)” means standards promulgated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency that specify the maximum acceptable concentrations of pollutants in the ambient air to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, and to protect public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of such pollutants (e.g., visibility impairment, soiling harm to wildlife or vegetation, materials damage, etc.) in the ambient air.
- (q) "No-burn day" means any day on which agricultural burning is prohibited by the state board.
- (r) "Open burning in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals" means:
 - (1) The burning in the open of materials produced wholly from operations in the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of fowl or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, of providing a livelihood, or of conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.
 - (2) In connection with operations qualifying under subdivision (1):
 - (A) The burning of grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in cultivation or being prepared for cultivation.
 - (B) The burning of materials not produced wholly from such operations, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops and which are used in the field, except as prohibited by district regulations. Examples are trays for drying raisins, date palm protection paper, and fertilizer and pesticide sacks or containers, where the sacks or containers are emptied in the field.
- (s) “Particulate matter (PM)” means any airborne finely divided material, except uncombined water, which exists as a solid or liquid at standard conditions (e.g., dust, smoke, mist, or fumes).
- (t) "Permissive-burn" day means any day on which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the state board and burning is authorized by the ARB or districts consistent with these Guidelines.
- (u) “Planned resource management objectives” means public interest goals as expressed in land management agency objectives, including silviculture, wildlife habitat management, grazing enhancement, fire hazard reduction, wilderness management, cultural scene maintenance, weed abatement, watershed rehabilitation, vegetation manipulation, disease and pest prevention, and ecosystem management.

DRAFT

- (v) “PM2.5” means particles with aerodynamic diameters less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers.
- (w) “PM10” means particles with aerodynamic diameters less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (including PM2.5).
- (x) "Prescribed burning" means the planned application of fire to vegetation on lands selected in advance of such application, where any of the purposes of the burning are specified in the definition of agricultural burning as set forth in Health and Safety Code section 39011.
- (y) “Prescribed fire” means any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and National Environmental Policy Act requirements must be met, prior to ignition.
- (z) "Range improvement burning" means the use of open fires to remove vegetation for a wildlife, game or livestock habitat or for the initial establishment of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land.
- (aa) “Smoke management prescription” means measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include, but are not limited to, safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations such as complying with Health and Safety Code section 41700, public nuisance regulation.
- (bb) “Smoke Management Program” means the program defined in these Smoke Management Guidelines which is an essential component of the California Smoke Management Program.
- (cc) “Smoke sensitive areas” are population centers such as towns and villages, camp grounds and trails, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, roads, airports, public events and shopping centers, mandatory Class I Federal areas, where smoke and air pollutants can adversely affect public health, safety and welfare.
- (dd) State “Ambient Air Quality Standards” means specified concentrations and durations of air pollutants which reflect the relationship between the intensity and composition of air pollution to undesirable effects established by the state board as stated in Health and Safety Code section 39014.
- (ee) “Wildfire” means an unwanted wildland fire.
- (ff) “Wildland” means an area where development is generally limited to roads, railroads, power lines, and widely scattered structures. Such land is not cultivated (i.e., the soil is disturbed less frequently than once in 10 years), is not fallow, and is not in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Conservation Reserve

DRAFT

Program. The land may be neglected altogether or managed for such purposes as wood or forage production, wildlife, recreation, wetlands, or protective plant cover.

For CDF “Wildland” from PRC 4464a. means any land that is classified as a state responsibility area pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 4125) of Chapter 1 of this part and includes any such land having a plant cover consisting principally of grasses, forbs, or shrubs that are valuable for forage. “Wildland” also means any lands that are contiguous to lands classified as a state responsibility area if wildland fuel accumulation is such that a wildland fire occurring on these lands would pose a threat to the adjacent state responsibility area.

- (gg) “Wildland fire” means any non-structural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. This term encompasses fires previously called both wildfires and prescribed natural fires.

For CDF “Wildland fire” from PRC 4464c. means any uncontrolled fire burning on wildland.

- (hh) “Wildland/urban interface” means the line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with the wildland.
- (ii) "Wildland vegetation management burning" means the use of prescribed burning conducted by a public agency, or through a cooperative agreement with a private land manager or contract involving a public agency, to burn land predominantly covered with chaparral (as defined in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 1561.1), trees, grass or standing brush.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 39011, 39025, 39053, 41853, 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41858, 41859, 41861, 41862 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80102. Scope and Applicability.

These Smoke Management Guidelines (previously known as the Agricultural Burning Guidelines) are an essential component of the California Smoke Management Program.

- (a) These guidelines, which apply to all air pollution control districts and air quality management districts in California, and to the Air Resources Board, apply to all agricultural burning and open burning over which districts have authority.
- (b) Although any local or regional authority may establish stricter standards for the control and regulation of agricultural burning than those set forth in these Guidelines, no local or regional authority may ban agricultural burning.

DRAFT

- (c) These Guidelines are not intended to permit open burning on days when such burning is prohibited by public fire protection agencies for purposes of fire control or prevention.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41856, 41857, 41858, 41859 and 4184, Health and Safety Code.

§80110. Permissive-Burn and No-Burn Days.

- (a) The ARB shall specify whether burning shall be permitted or prohibited for every day of the year.
- (b) The state board shall announce by 3:00 p.m. every day whether the following day is a permissive-burn day or a no-burn day, or whether the decision will be announced the following day, for each of the State's air basins. If the decision is made the following day, it shall be announced by 7:45 a.m. Such notices shall be based on the Meteorological Criteria for Regulating Agricultural Burning, set forth in sections 80180 through 80320 of these Smoke Management Guidelines.
- (c) Agricultural burning is prohibited on no-burn days, except as specified in section 80120, subdivision (e).
- (d) The ARB will issue a permissive-burn or no-burn forecast for each air basin 24 and 48 hours in advance of the burn day decision. A forecast for 72 hours and a meteorological trend for 96 hours may be given upon request.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41855, 41856, 41857, 41858, 41861 and 41862, Health and Safety Code.

§80120. Burning Permits.

- (a) No person shall knowingly set or permit agricultural burning unless s/he has a valid permit from a district or designated agency. A violation of this subdivision is a violation of Section 41852 of the California Health and Safety Code. No burning shall be conducted pursuant to such permits without specific district or ARB approval.
- (b) The form of burning permits shall be prepared by the districts in consultation with the designated agencies.
- (c) The form of the permit shall contain the following words: "This permit is valid only on those days during which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the State Air

DRAFT

Resources Board or by a district pursuant to Section 41855 of the Health and Safety Code, and when burning on the lands identified herein has been approved by the district or ARB.”

- (d) Each district shall provide the designated agencies within the district with a copy of these Smoke Management Guidelines, related information on State laws, district rules and regulations, and other information as appropriate.
- (e) A district may, by special permit, authorize agricultural burning on days designated by the state board as no-burn days if the denial of such permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss. In authorizing such burning, a district shall limit the amount of acreage which can be burned in any one day and only authorize burning when downwind metropolitan areas are forecast by the Air Resources Board to achieve the ambient air quality standards.
- (f) Permits issued by designated agencies shall be subject to these Smoke Management Guidelines and to the rules and regulations of the district. Designated agencies shall submit to the districts the information required by section 80130, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, at a time interval consistent with district reporting requirements to the state board, as specified by the district.
- (g) Each applicant for a permit shall provide information required by the designated agency for fire protection purposes.
- (h) Each applicant for a permit shall provide information requested by the district.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41852, 41853, 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41858, 41859, 41861, 41862 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80130. Burning Report.

- (a) A report of burning conducted pursuant to these Guidelines during each calendar year shall be submitted to the state board by each district within 30 days of the end of the calendar year. The report shall include the date of each burn, the type of waste burned, the estimated tonnage or acreage of waste burned, and the county where the burning was performed. When an electronic reporting system is established by the ARB it shall be used for providing such reports of burning.
- (b) A report of permits issued pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 80120 during each calendar year shall be submitted to the State Board by each district within 30 days of the end of the calendar year. The report shall include the number of such permits issued, the date of issuance of each permit, the person or persons to whom the permit was issued, an estimate of the amount of wastes burned pursuant to the

DRAFT

permit, and a summary of the reasons why denial of each permit would have threatened imminent and substantial economic loss.

- (c) The ARB executive officer may, on a district-by-district basis, alter the frequency or contents of the reports required pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section if s/he determines that less frequent or less detailed reporting is appropriate.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39515, 39516, 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 39515, 39516, 41852, 41853, 41854, 41856, 41857, 41858, 41859 and 41862, Health and Safety Code.

Article 2. District Smoke Management Programs

§80140. General.

- (a) In accordance with Section 41863 of the California Health and Safety Code, each district shall adopt a smoke management program consistent with these Guidelines. Multiple districts may join together and develop regional programs. Each district shall develop its smoke management program and implementing rules in cooperation with the state board, appropriate fire protection agencies and land managers having jurisdiction within the district or region and other affected parties.
- (b) Two or more districts choosing to implement a regional Smoke Management Program shall meet the following additional requirements:
 - (1) A signed memorandum of understanding with participating districts that sets forth procedures for the coordination, implementation, and enforcement of shared responsibilities to comply with state Smoke Management Program requirements.
 - (2) Describe the Smoke Management Program region and program requirements, including the following elements in the memorandum of understanding: a list of district and region boundaries; participating federal and/or state land managers, and other local entities that form a part of the Smoke Management Program region; the decision making structure of the regional Smoke Management Program; and the joint workplan for implementing the Smoke Management Program.
 - (3) Each participating district must include in its portion of the Smoke Management Program those provisions needed to comply with the regional program.

DRAFT

- (4) Each district shall implement its responsibilities under the Smoke Management Program in coordination with other affected districts/burn entities participating in the region.
- (c) The San Diego County APCD, the South Coast AQMD, the Bay Area AQMD, the San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD, and the air pollution districts within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin shall adopt district smoke management programs by September 1, 2000. The remaining air pollution control districts shall adopt district smoke management programs by September 1, 2001.
- (d) The state board shall either approve, modify and approve, or disapprove any program or amendment of such program submitted. Prior to disapproval or modification of any such program the state board shall hold a public hearing pursuant to section 39002 of the Health and Safety Code. Approval of any program or any part of such program is hereby delegated to the executive officer of the state board. The executive officer shall approve any program or amendment if the program as adopted or amended includes provisions that comply with these Guidelines, including sections 80145, 80150, and 80160; contains enforcement procedures likely to result in compliance with those provisions; and contains an allocation system that, when applied, is not likely to permit emissions from agricultural burning which cause or contribute to violations of State or federal air quality standards or significant localized smoke impacts.
- (e) If the program or amendment of such program is disapproved, or if no timely program or amendment is submitted, or if the program is economically or technically not feasible, the state board, after a public hearing, shall adopt an alternative program.
- (f) The program approved pursuant to subdivision (d) or adopted pursuant to subdivision (e) shall be enforced by the district.
- (g) The state board shall determine, in consultation with districts, whether there is a need for periodic reassessment of smoke management programs. The state board may request a district to modify its program if the executive officer finds that program is less effective than it should be. A district shall amend its program within one year of a request by the state board.
- (h) After a district smoke management program is approved by the state board, amendments to the program shall be submitted to the state board for approval, and shall not be effective until approved. Each program or amendment shall be submitted to the state board for approval within ten days after adoption by the district.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41856, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

DRAFT

§80145. Program Requirements

The district smoke management program shall include:

- (a) A daily allocation system that limits the amounts, timing, and locations of burning in order to minimize smoke impacts. The allocation system shall apply to specific burning activities, including but not limited to agricultural burning, including prescribed burning, and open burning over which the district has authority, such as burning of wood waste on property being developed, burning of non-industrial wood waste, and residential burning. The allocation system shall be developed in consultation with the state board, and, at a minimum, shall consider the following factors:
 - (1) air quality;
 - (2) meteorological conditions expected during burning, including wind speeds and directions at the surface and aloft, and atmospheric stability;
 - (3) locations of sensitive receptors;
 - (4) locations, of materials to be burned, including burning in neighboring districts or regions which may affect the district or region;
 - (5) types and amounts of materials to be burned; the factors given in Table A (section 80155) shall be used for converting emission values for equivalent allocations,
- (b) A description of the meteorological and air quality monitoring networks to be used to provide data for determining the basinwide meteorological and air quality conditions;
- (c) Procedures for issuing notices of permissive burn or no-burn days. These procedures shall be coordinated with fire protection agencies and a no-burn day notice shall be given for agricultural burning by the district or region when open burning is prohibited by those agencies for fire control or prevention;
- (d) Procedures for authorizing burning;
- (e) Procedures for acquiring information on the progress of burning during each day, air quality impacts, and for updating the amounts of burning allowed on each day;
- (f) Procedures for reporting information on amounts of material burned on each day, on planned and unplanned wildland fires, and other information needed to establish the allocation for the following day;

DRAFT

- (g) Procedures for coordinating burning with neighboring districts, regions, or states. Districts must notify neighboring districts of all burns which may produce smoke that may affect them, and receive confirmation from the neighboring districts that the burns will not conflict with activities in the neighboring districts;
- (h) A description of the resources for meteorological support and burn coordination that will be used to operate the burn program;
- (i) The form of permit(s) required by subdivision (a) of section 80120 and the form of the information required by subdivision (h) of section 80120;
- (j) Procedures for enforcement;
- (k) Plans to provide for an analysis and periodic assessment of actions that are undertaken to minimize smoke through the use of non-burn alternatives or strategies, either through programs in the district that serve to provide incentives to reward efforts that result in smoke minimization or as otherwise required of burners;
- (l) Rules and regulations that:
 - (1) Require the material to be burned to be free of material that is not produced in an agricultural operation, including but not limited to tires, rubbish, plastic, or construction/demolition debris.
 - (2) Require the material to be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke.
 - (3) Require material to be reasonably free of dirt, soil and visible surface moisture.
 - (4) Regulate hours of ignition and burning.
 - (5) Limit the ignition of fires to approved ignition devices.
 - (6) Require that the daily allocation, on permissive-burn days, of burning within the district shall be no more than that amount determined by the daily allocation system contained in the approved district Smoke Management Program.

DRAFT

§80150. Special Requirements for Open Burning in Agricultural Operations in the Growing of Crops.

- (a) The district smoke management program shall include rules and regulations that:
 - (1) Require rice, barley, oat, and wheat straw to be ignited only by stripfiring into the wind or by backfiring, except under a special permit of the district issued when and where extreme fire hazards are declared by a public fire protection agency to exist, or where crops are determined by the district not to lend themselves to these techniques.
 - (2) Require burning hours to be set so that no field crop burning shall commence before 10:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m. of any day.
 - (3) Require the material to be dried for minimum periods to be specified in the implementation plan, with separate specifications for the following: (A) trees and large branches, (B) prunings and small branches, (C) wastes from field crops that are cut in a green condition, and (D) other materials.
 - (4) A district with no agricultural operations in the growing of crops within its jurisdiction may request to be exempted from the requirements of this section.
- (b) Rice Straw Burning Requirements. Districts within the boundaries of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin and the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, shall include in the program rules and regulations that:
 - (1) Require all rice harvesting to employ a mechanical straw spreader to ensure even distribution of the straw, except that rice straw may be left in rows, provided it meets drying time criterion prior to a burn as described in subdivision (2) below.
 - (2) Require that after harvest no spread rice straw shall be burned prior to a three day drying period, and no rowed rice straw shall be burned prior to a ten-day drying period, unless the rice straw makes an audible crackle when tested just prior to burning with the following testing method: when checking the field for moisture, a composite sample of straw from under the mat, in the center of the mat, and from different areas of the field shall be taken to ensure a representative sample. A handful of straw from each area will give a good indication. Rice straw is dry enough to burn if a handful of straw selected as described above crackles when it is bent sharply.
 - (3) Require that after a rain exceeding 0.15 inch (fifteen hundredths of an inch), rice straw shall not be burned unless the straw makes an audible crackle when tested just prior to burning with the testing method described in paragraph (2), above.

DRAFT

§80155. Table A Referred to in Section 80145.

Table 1. Emission Values for Agricultural Residue and Land Management Burning

Refuse Category	Particulate Emissions (lbs/acre)	Particulate Emissions (lbs/ton)	Fuel Loading Factors (ton/acre)
Field crops – unspecified	42	21	2
Burning techniques not significant			
Asparagus	60	40	1.5
Barley	37.4	22	1.7
Corn	58.8	14	4.2
Cotton	13.6	8	1.7
Grasses		16	
Pineapple		8	
Rice	27	9	3.0
Safflower	23.4	18	1.3
Sorghum	52.2	18	2.9
Sugar cane	18-143	6-8.4	3-17
Headfire burning			
Alfalfa	36	45	0.8
Bean (red)	107.5	43	2.5
Hay (wild)	32	32	1.0
Oats	70.4	44	1.6
Pea	77.5	31	2.5
Wheat	41.8	22	1.9
Backfire burning			
Alfalfa	23.2	29	0.8
Bean (red)	35	14	2.5
Hay (wild)	17	17	1.0
Oats	33.6	21	1.6
Wheat	24.7	13	1.9
Vine Crops	12.5	5	2.5
Weeds			
Unspecified	48	15	3.2
Russian thistle	2.2	22	0.1
Tales (wild reeds)		5	

DRAFT

Refuse Category	Particulate Emissions (lbs/acre)	Particulate Emissions (lbs/ton)	Fuel Loading Factors (ton/acre)
Orchard Crops			
Unspecified	9.6	6	1.6
Almond	9.6	6	1.6
Apple	9.2	4	2.3
Apricot	10.8	6	1.8
Avocado	31.5	21	1.5
Cherry	8	8	1.0
Citrus (orange, lemon)	6	6	1.0
Date palm	10	10	1.0
Fig	15.4	7	2.2
Nectarine	8	4	2.0
Olive	14.4	12	1.2
Peach	15	6	2.5
Pear	23.4	9	2.6
Prune	3.6	3	1.2
Walnut	7.2	6	1.2
Logging slash			
Piled slash		12	
Douglas fir/western hemlock		34	
Mixed conifer		34	
Ponderosa pine		40	
Hardwood		36	
Forest burning			
Sagebrush		30	
Chaparral		30	
Pinyon/Juniper		34	
Underburning pine		70	
Grassland		20	
Pacific southwest average		35.6	

Source: *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors. Volume 1: Stationary Point and Area Sources, Fifth Edition, AP-42.* January 1995. U.S. EPA. Section 2.5, Table 2.5-5 and Section 13.1, Table 13.1.4.

DRAFT

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41856, 41857, 41858, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80160. Special Requirements for Prescribed Burning in Wildland and Wildland/Urban Interface Areas

The district smoke management program shall include rules and regulations that:

- (a) Require registration of all planned burn projects annually, including areas considered for potential naturally ignited wildland fires managed for resource benefits, with updates as they occur.
- (b) Require the submittal of smoke management plans for all planned burn projects greater than 30 acres in size or producing more than 0.25 tons of particulate matter; smoke management plans must contain at a minimum the following information:
 - (1) Location, types, and amounts of material to be burned.
 - (2) Expected duration of the fire.
 - (3) Responsible personnel, including telephone contacts.
 - (4) Identification of smoke sensitive areas, such as towns, schools, hospitals.
- (c) Require that smoke management plans for burn projects producing more than 2 tons of particulate matter contain at a minimum the following additional information:
 - (1) Identification of meteorological conditions necessary for burning.
 - (2) Criteria the fire manager will use for making burn ignition decisions.
 - (3) Projections, including a map, of where the smoke from burns is expected to travel, both day and night.
 - (4) Specific contingency actions (such as fire suppression) that will be taken if smoke impacts occur or meteorological conditions deviate from those desired.
 - (5) Evaluation of alternatives to burning considered.
 - (6) Discussion of public notification procedures.
- (d) Require smoke management plans for burn projects greater than 250 acres, that will continue overnight, or that are conducted near sensitive areas to include air

DRAFT

monitoring if smoke may impact sensitive areas, or if required by the district for other reasons.

- (e) Specify procedures for district review and approval of smoke management plans, including ARB review and approval of plans for burns specified in (d).
- (f) Require that when a natural ignition occurs on a “no-burn” day, the initial “go/no go” decision to manage the fire for resource benefit will be a “no go” unless, after consultation, the ARB or local air district decides that the burn can proceed.
- (g) Require smoke management plans for naturally ignited wildland fires managed for resource benefits within 72 hours of the start of the fire.
- (h) Require the land manager conducting a prescribed burn to ensure that requirements stated in the smoke management plan smoke and fire prescription are met before ignition of the burn.
- (i) Require a post-burn evaluation for fires greater than 250 acres.
- (k) Specify procedures for public notification and education.

§80165. Additional Requirements for Burning Range, Forest and Other Wildland Vegetation

The district smoke management plan shall include rules and regulations that:

- (a) Require the burn to be ignited as rapidly as practicable within applicable fire control restrictions.
- (b) Require vegetation to be in a condition that will facilitate combustion and minimize the amount of smoke emitted during combustion.
- (c) Require waste to be windrowed or piled where possible, unless good silvicultural practice dictates otherwise.
- (d) Require piled waste to be prepared so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke.
- (e) Require the permit applicant to file with the district a statement from the Department of Fish and Game certifying that the burn is desirable and proper if the burn is to be done primarily for improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat. The Department of Fish and Game may specify the amount of brush treatment required along with any other conditions it deems appropriate.

DRAFT

§80170. Exception.

A district with no prescribed burning in wildlands or urban interfaces within its jurisdiction may request to be exempted from the requirements of sections 80160 and 80165.

DRAFT

Article 3. Meteorological Criteria for Regulating Agricultural Burning

§80179. General.

The ARB may use criteria other than those specified in this Article to test alternate conditions for establishing burn and no-days.

§80180. North Coast Air Basin.

- (a) Above 3,000 feet msl* (msl is mean sea level), a permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 mb (mb is millibar) height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 1 of Section 80320.
 - (2) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 1 of Section 80320.
- (b) Below 3,000 feet msl, a permissive-burn day will be declared when at least 3 of the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 10 degrees Fahrenheit, except that during July through November it is not warmer by more than 18 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (2) The expected daytime temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is colder than the expected surface temperature by at least 11 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 hours.
 - (3) The expected daytime wind speed at 3,000 feet above the surface is at least 5 miles per hour.
 - (4) The expected daytime wind direction in the mixing layer has a component from the east and a speed of 12 miles per hour or less.
- (c) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

DRAFT

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

* In place of the standard 3,000 feet msl level, the elevation may be specified in increments of 500 feet on a day-to-day basis as determined from vertical temperature soundings.

§80190. San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin.

- (a) The North Section of this basin includes Marin and Napa Counties, the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin portions of Sonoma and Solano Counties, and that portion of Contra Costa County lying north and east of a line beginning at the intersection of Vasco Road and the Alameda County line; then north along the eastern side of Vasco Road to the intersection of Camino Diablo Road and Walnut Boulevard; then continuing north along the eastern side of Walnut Boulevard to the intersection of Marsh Creek Road; then west along the northern side of Marsh Creek Road to the intersection of Deer Valley Road; then north along the eastern side of Deer Valley Road to intersection of Lone Tree Way; then west and north along the eastern side of Lone Tree Way until it becomes "A" Street; then continuing north along the eastern side of "A" Street and its northern extension to the Sacramento County line.
- (b) A permissive-burn day will be declared in the North Section when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 2,500 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 13 degrees Fahrenheit except that during May through September it is not warmer by more than 18 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (2) The expected daytime temperature at 2,500 feet above the surface is colder than the expected surface temperature by at least 10 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 hours.
 - (3) The expected daytime wind speed at 3,000 feet above the surface is at least 5 miles per hour.
- (c) The South Section of this basin includes San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Alameda Counties, and that portion of Contra Costa County lying south and west of a line beginning at the intersection of Vasco Road and the Alameda County line; then north along the eastern side of Vasco Road to the intersection of Camino Diablo Road and Walnut Boulevard; then continuing north along the eastern side of Walnut Boulevard to the intersection of Marsh Creek Road; then west along the

DRAFT

northern side of Marsh Creek Road to the intersection of Deer Valley Road; then north along the eastern side of Deer Valley Road to the intersection of Lone Tree Way; then west and north along the eastern side of Lone Tree Way until it becomes "A" Street; then continuing north along the eastern side of "A" Street and its northern extension to the Sacramento County Line.

- (d) A permissive-burn day will be declared in the South Section when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 2,500 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 11 degrees Fahrenheit except that during May through September it is not warmer by more than 16 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (2) The expected daytime temperature at 2,500 feet above the surface is colder than the expected surface temperature by at least 10 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 hours.
 - (3) The expected daytime wind speed at 3,000 feet above the surface is at least 5 miles per hour.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80200. North Central Coast Air Basin.

- (a) Above 3,000 feet msl*, a permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 2 of Section 80320.
 - (2) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 2 of Section 80320.
- (b) Below 3,000 feet msl* in the Northwest Section of this Basin (including Santa Cruz County and that portion of San Benito and Monterey Counties north and west of a line beginning at the intersection of Highway 156 and the Santa Clara/San Benito Counties line; then continuing southerly along Highway 156 to the intersection of Fairview Road; then southerly along Fairview Road to the intersection of Highway 25; then southwesterly to Fremont Peak; then southeasterly along the crest of the Gabilan Range to McPhails Peak; then southwesterly through the middle of Chualar Canyon into the Salinas Valley, along Chualar Canyon Road, and continuing to Mt. Toro; then southeasterly along the crest of the Sierra de Salinas to Arroyo Seco

DRAFT

Road; then west southwesterly along Arroyo Seco Road to Arroyo Center; from there westerly to Pfeiffer Point on the Pacific Ocean), a permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:

- (1) The maximum mixing depth is expected to be at least 1,500 feet msl.
 - (2) The expected daytime resultant wind speed in the mixing layer is at least five miles per hour.
- (c) Below 3,000 feet msl* in the Southeast Section of this Basin (including that portion of San Benito and Monterey Counties south and east of a line beginning at the intersection of Highway 156 and the Santa Clara/San Benito Counties line; then continuing southerly along Highway 156 to the intersection of Fairview Road; then southerly along Fairview Road to the intersection of Highway 25; then southwesterly to Fremont Peak; then southeasterly along the crest of the Gabilan Range to McPhails Peak; then southwesterly through the middle of Chualar Canyon into the Salinas Valley, along Chualar Canyon Road, and continuing to Mt. Toro; then southeasterly along the crest of the Sierra de Salinas to Arroyo Seco Road; then west southwesterly along Arroyo Seco Road to Arroyo Center; from there westerly to Pfeiffer Point on the Pacific Ocean), a permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
- (1) The maximum mixing depth is expected to be at least 1,500 feet msl.
 - (2) The expected daytime resultant wind speed in the mixing layer is at least five miles per hour.
- (d) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer and new section filed 1-14-83; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 83, No. 3).
2. Change without regulatory effect filed 9-19-88; operative 10-19-88 (Register 88, No. 39).

DRAFT

* In place of the standard 3,000 feet msl level, the elevation may be specified in increments of 500 feet on a day-to-day basis as determined from vertical temperature soundings.

§80210. South Central Coast Air Basin.

- (a) Above 3,000 feet mean sea level* (msl), a permissive-burn day will be declared when both of the following criteria are met:
- (1) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 millibar (mb) height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 2 of Section 80320.
 - (2) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 2 of Section 80320.
- (b) Below 3,000 feet msl* in Ventura County and that portion of Santa Barbara County south of a line described as follows: Beginning at the Pacific Ocean outfall of Jalama Creek and running east and north along Jalama Creek to a point of intersection with the west boundary of the San Julian Land Grant; then south along the San Julian Land Grant boundary to its southwest corner; then east along the south boundary of the San Julian Land Grant to the northeast corner of partial Section 20, T. 5 N, R. 32 W, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then south and east along the boundary of the Las Cruces Land Grant to the southwest corner of partial Section 22, T. 5 N, R. 32 W; then northeast along the Las Cruces Land Grant boundary; then east along the north boundaries of Section 13, T. 5 N, R. 32 W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, T. 5 N, R. 31 W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, T. 5 N, R. 30 W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, T. 5 N, R. 29 W; then south along the east boundary of Section 15, T. 5 N, R. 29 W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 23 and 24, T. 5 N, R. 29 W, and Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, T. 5 , R. 28 W, and Sections 19 and 20, T. 5 N, R. 27 W; then south along the east boundary of Section 20, T. 5 N, R. 27 W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 28, 27, 26, 25, T. 5 N, R. 27 W and Section 30, T. 5 N, R. 26 W; then south along the east boundary of Section 30, T. 5 N, R. 26 W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 32, 33, 34, 35, T. 5 N, R. 26 W; then south along the east boundary of Section 35, T. 5 N, R. 26 W to the township line common to T. 4 N and T. 5 N; then east along this township line to the Santa Barbara-Ventura County boundary; a permissive burn day will be declared when both of the following criteria are met:
- (1) The maximum mixing depth is expected to be at least 1,500 feet msl.
 - (2) The expected afternoon onshore airflow is expected to be at least five miles per hour.

DRAFT

- (c) Below 3,000 feet msl* in San Luis Obispo County and that portion of Santa Barbara County north of the line described in (b) above, a permissive burn day will be declared when both of the following criteria are met:
 - (1) The maximum mixing depth is expected to be at least 1,500 feet msl.
 - (2) The expected afternoon onshore airflow is expected to be at least five miles per hour.
- (d) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41850, 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41858, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

HISTORY

1. Amendment filed 7-20-88; operative 8-19-88 (Register 88, No. 30).

* In place of the standard 3,000 feet msl level, the elevation may be specified in increments of 500 feet on a day-to-day basis as determined from vertical temperature soundings.

§80220. South Coast Air Basin.

- (a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when at least one of the following criteria is met:
 - (1) The expected height of the inversion base, if any, near 6:00 a.m. at Los Angeles International Airport is 1,500 feet msl or higher.
 - (2) The expected maximum mixing height during the day is above 3,500 feet above the surface.
 - (3) The expected mean surface wind between 6:00 a.m. and noon is greater than five miles per hour.

DRAFT

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80230. San Diego Air Basin.

Except that portion which lies east of a line beginning at the U.S.-Mexico border and running north along the range line common to R. 7 E and R. 6 E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; to the southeast corner of T. 16 S, and R. 6 E; then west along the township line common to T. 16 S and T. 17 S to the southwest corner of T. 16 S, R. 6 E; then north along the range line common to R. 6 E and R. 5 E to the southeast corner of T. 14 S, R. 5 E; then west along the township line common to T. 14 S and T. 15 S to the point of intersection with the east boundary of Cuyamaca Park; then north along the east boundary of Cuyamaca Park to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 5 E and R. 4 E; then north along this range line to the point of intersection with the south boundary of the San Felipe Land Grant; then east and north along the land grant boundary to the eastern most corner; then continuing west and north along the land grant boundary to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 5 E and R. 4 E; then north along this range line to the point of intersection with the township line common to T. 10 S and T. 9 S; then west along this township line to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 4 E and R. 3 E; then north along this range line to the San Diego-Riverside County boundary. Criteria for this portion are those of the Southeast Desert Air Basin.

(a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:

(1) Above 3,000 feet msl*:

- (A) Near 4:00 a.m., the inversion top is less than 3,000 feet msl or the temperature difference through the inversion is less than seven degrees Fahrenheit.
- (B) The expected daytime resultant wind speed between 3,000 and 6,000 feet msl is at least 5 miles per hour.

(2) Below 3,000 feet msl*:

- (A) The maximum mixing depth is expected to be at least 1,500 feet msl.
- (B) The expected daytime resultant wind direction in the marine layer has a westerly component.
- (C) The expected daytime resultant wind speed in the marine layer is at least five miles per hour.

DRAFT

- (b) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

* In place of the standard 3,000 feet msl level, the elevation may be specified in increments of 500 feet on a day-to-day basis as determined from vertical temperature soundings.

§80240. Northeast Plateau Air Basin.

- (a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 1 of Section 80320.
 - (2) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 1 of Section 80320.
- (b) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80250. Sacramento Valley Air Basin.

- (a) Above 3,000 feet msl*, a permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 1 of Section 80320.

DRAFT

- (2) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 1 of Section 80320.
- (b) Below 3,000 feet msl*, a permissive-burn day will be declared when the daily basinwide acreage allocation is greater than zero acreage. This allocation shall be determined daily by the state board and will vary with the existing and projected meteorology and air quality. The basinwide allocation shall be calculated from the basinwide acreage allocation equation contained in the approved Agricultural Burning Plan required in Section 80150(e).
- (c) Special situations in the Basin are:
 - (1) Burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.
 - (2) If, when a no-burn day decision is declared, the state ambient air quality standard for ozone, carbon monoxide, suspended particulate matter (PM10), or visibility is expected to be exceeded during the valid period, a note to this effect shall be appended to the announcement.
 - (3) A permissive-burn or no-burn day decision that has been announced may be changed by the Air Resources Board at any time prior to 10:00 a.m. if the meteorological and air quality situation that actually unfolds so warrants it.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

HISTORY

1. Amendment filed 9-30-83; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 83, No. 40).
2. Amendment of section heading and subsections (b) and (c)(2) filed 9-2-92; operative 9-2-92 (Register 92, No. 36).

* In place of the standard 3,000 feet msl level, the elevation may be specified in increments of 500 feet on a day-to-day basis as determined from vertical temperature soundings.

DRAFT

§80260. San Joaquin Valley Air Basin.

- (a) The North Section of this basin includes San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Merced Counties.
- (b) A permissive-burn day will be declared in the North Section when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 13 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (2) The expected daytime temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is colder than the expected surface temperature by at least 11 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 hours.
 - (3) The expected daytime wind speed at 3,000 feet above the surface is at least 5 miles per hour.
- (c) The South Section of this basin includes Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Kern Counties.
- (d) A permissive-burn day will be declared in the South Section when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Above 3,000 feet msl*:
 - (A) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 2 of Section 80320.
 - (B) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 2 of Section 80320.
 - (2) Below 3,000 feet msl*:
 - (A) Near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 13 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (B) The expected daytime temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is colder than the expected surface temperature by at least 11 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 hours.
 - (C) The expected daytime wind speed at 3,000 feet above the surface is at least 5 miles per hour.

DRAFT

(e) Special situations in the Basin are:

- (1) Burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.
- (2) A premium permissive-burn day will be declared when the conditions for a permissive-burn day above are met and near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (3) If, when a no-burn day decision is declared, the state ambient air quality standard for ozone, carbon monoxide, suspended particulate matter (PM10) or visibility is expected to be exceeded during the valid period, a note to this effect shall be appended to the announcement.
- (4) A permissive-burn or no-burn day decision that has been announced may be changed by the Air Resources Board at any time prior to 10:00 a.m. if the meteorological and air quality situation that actually unfolds so warrants it.
- (5) A conditional permissive-burn day may be declared in the North Section of the Air Basin during the months of November through February for the burning of almond and walnut prunings (from not more than 300 acres of orchard in each county) following three or more consecutive no-burn days, provided that two of the three criteria set forth in Section 80260(b) for permissive-burn days are met, and provided further that the state board determines that under expected meteorological conditions the burning of such prunings will not have an adverse effect on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

HISTORY

1. Amendment of subsection (e)(3) filed 9-2-92; operative 9-2-92 (Register 92, No. 36).

* In place of the standard 3,000 feet msl level, the elevation may be specified in increments of 500 feet on a day-to-day basis as determined from vertical temperature soundings.

DRAFT

§80270. Great Basin Valleys Air Basin.

- (a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 2 of Section 80320.
 - (2) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 2 of Section 80320.
- (b) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80280. Salton Sea Air Basin.

The Salton Sea Air Basin and that portion of the San Diego Air Basin which lies east of a line beginning at the U.S.-Mexico border and running north along the range line common to R. 7 E and R. 6 E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; to the southeast corner of T. 16 S, R. 6 E; then west along the township line common to T. 16 S and T. 17 S to the southwest corner of T. 16 S, R. 6 E; then north along the range line common to R. 6 E and R. 5 E to the southeast corner of T. 14 S, R. 5 E; then west along the township line common to T. 14 S and T. 15 S to the point of intersection with the east boundary of Cuyamaca Park; then north along the east boundary of Cuyamaca Park to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 5 E and R. 4 E; then north along this range line to the point of intersection with the south boundary of the San Felipe Land Grant; then east and north along the land grant boundary to the easternmost corner; then continuing west and north along the land grant boundary to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 5 E and R. 4 E; then north along this range line to the point of intersection with the township line common to T. 10 S and T. 9 S; then west along this township line to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 4 E and R. 3 E; then north along this range line to the San Diego-Riverside County boundary.

- (a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when at least three of the following criteria are met:

DRAFT

- (1) Near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 13 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (2) The expected temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is colder than the expected surface temperature by at least 11 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 hours.
 - (3) The expected daytime wind direction in the mixing layer is not southeasterly.
- (b) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

HISTORY

1. Amendment of section heading filed 4-8-97; operative 5-8-97 (Register 97, No. 15).

§80290. Mountain Counties Air Basin.

- (a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
- (1) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 1 of Section 80320.
 - (2) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 1 of Section 80320.
- (b) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

DRAFT

HISTORY

1. Repealer of first paragraph filed 9-2-92; operative 9-2-92 (Register 92, No. 36).

§80300. Lake County Air Basin.

- (a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 10 degrees Fahrenheit, except that during July through November it is not warmer by more than 18 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (2) The expected daytime temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is colder than the expected surface temperature by at least 11 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 hours.
 - (3) The expected daytime wind speed at 3,000 feet above the surface is at least 5 miles per hour.
- (b) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80310. Lake Tahoe Air Basin.

- (a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near 4:00 a.m., the mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 3 of Section 80320.
 - (2) The expected 4:00 p.m. mean 500 mb height over the Basin is less than the limiting mean height given in Table 3 of Section 80320.
- (b) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative

DRAFT

to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

§80311. Mojave Desert Air Basin.

- (a) A permissive-burn day will be declared when the following criteria are met:
 - (1) Near the time of day when the surface temperature is at a minimum, the temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is not warmer than the surface temperature by more than 13 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (2) The expected temperature at 3,000 feet above the surface is colder than the expected surface temperature by at least 11 degrees Fahrenheit for 4 hours.
 - (3) The expected daytime wind speed at 3,000 feet above the surface is at least 5 miles per hour.
- (b) There are special situations, as specified in subdivision (c) of Section 80110, when burning control notices for certain specific burning operations may be issued up to 48 hours in advance. In such a case, the criteria used will be a modification of the above criteria so as to give consideration to the specific site and its location relative to populous areas, the stated amount of material to be burned, and the expected impact that the burn will have on air quality.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 4-8-97; operative 5-8-97 (Register 97, No. 15).

DRAFT

§80320. Tables Referred to in Articles 2 and 3.

Limiting Mean 500-Millibar Heights* by Month

Month	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3
January	5710*	5750*	5630*
February	5710	5740	5620
March	5710	5740	5630
April	5720	5760	5660
May	5770	5800	5710
June	5820	5850	5780
July	5850	5880	5830
August	5870	5880	5840
September	5850	5870	5810
October	5820	5850	5760
November	5770	5810	5700
December	5730	5780	5630

* All heights in meters.

Agricultural Burn Meteorological Factors (Sacramento Valley Air Basin)

Table 4		Table 5		Table 6	
A.M. STABILITY		P.M. STABILITY		WIND SPEED	
°F	M.F.	°F	M.F.	MPH	M.F.
≥ 17	0.0	≥ (−8)	0.0	0 to 2	0.0
15 or 16	0.1	−9	0.1	3	0.1
13 or 14	0.2	−10	0.2	4	0.2
11 or 12	0.3	−11	0.3	5	0.3
9 or 10	0.4	−12	0.4	6	0.4
7 or 8	0.5	−13	0.5	7	0.5
5 or 6	0.6	−14	0.6	8	0.6
3 or 4	0.7	−15	0.7	9	0.7
1 or 2	0.8	−16	0.8	10	0.8
0 or (−1)	0.9	−17	0.9	11	0.9
≤ (−2)	1.0	≤ (−18)	1.0	≥ 12	1.0

The basinwide meteorological factor (B.M.F.) is equal to the arithmetic mean of the meteorological factors (M.F.) from Tables 4, 5, and 6.

A.M. Stability: 3,000-foot temperature (a.m.) (°F) minus surface minimum temperature (°F).

DRAFT

P.M. Stability: 3,000-foot temperature (p.m.) (°F) minus adjusted surface maximum temperature* (°F).

Wind Speed: Surface to 3,000 feet average wind speed (mph).

* Maximum surface temperature minus 3°F which represents the surface temperature that will be equaled or exceeded for at least four hours.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 39601, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41855, 41856, 41857 and 41859, Health and Safety Code.

HISTORY

1. Amendment filed 9-30-83; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 83, No. 40).

§80330. General Criteria for Announcement of Burn or No-Burn Day.

Notwithstanding the criteria listed in the preceding for each air basin, the Air Resources Board may announce permissive-burn or no-burn days based on expected meteorological conditions and on the estimated effect on air quality of the agricultural burning.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 39600, 41856 and 41859, Health and Safety Code. **Reference:** Sections 41854, 41855, 41856, 41857, 41859 and 41863, Health and Safety Code.